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HENN-AHN'S

GERMAN GRAMMAR

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

MODERN GERMAN ORTHOGRAPHY

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NOTE.

The present book is the first of the four divisions of ***HENN-AHN'S German Grammar,*** which are issued separately for reasons of economy and convenience.

Number ***One*** of ***HENN-AHN'S German Grammar*** teaches in its first section **Reading, Writing,** and **Spelling;** it deals exhaustively with the letters of the alphabet, not only singly, but in every possible position and combination as parts of German words of definite meanings. The second section introduces the learner to the easiest possible forms of **Oral** and **Written Translation.**

Special regard has been had to familiarizing the student with the correct and fluent use of **German Script.**

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The Alphabet.

The German Alphabet consists of the following twenty-six letters:

	Name:		Name:
a A	ah	h H	hah
b B	bay	i I	ee
c C	tsay	j J	yot
d D	day	k K	kah
e E	ay	l L	el
f F	ef	m M	em
g G	gay	n N	en

	Name:		Name:
o O	o	u U	oo[1]
p P	pay	v V	fou[3]
q Q	koo[1]	w W	vay
r R	err[2]	x X	ix
s S	ess	y Y	ipsilon
t T	tay	z Z	tset

Letters modified in form by combination:

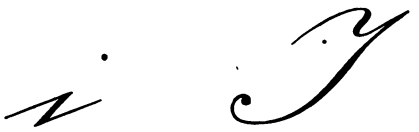
ch	tsay-hah	ck	tsay-kah
sz (ss)	ess-tset	tz	tay-tset

Modified Vowels:

ä Ä ö Ö ü Ü

1) like *oo* in *fool, stool.*
2) like *err* in *error.*
3) *like ou in found.*

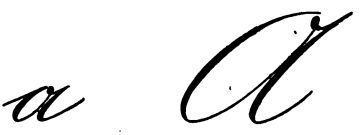
I. Reading, Writing, and Spelling.

1. 

i I

n N

m M



a A

1. **i** is pronounced short like *i* in *bit*, or long like *ee* in *meet*.
2. **n** *and* **m** *have the* same sounds as **n** and **m** in English.

3. **a**, either long or short, sounds like the open *a* in *car*, *father*. (It is never pronounced like the English *a* in *ball*, or *name*, or *hat*.)

4. A vowel is short before a double consonant.

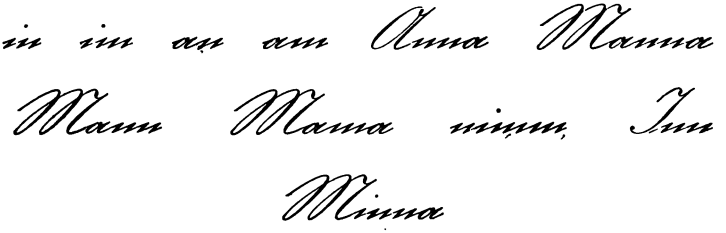
5. All nouns, common as well as proper, and words used as nouns, begin with capitals.

6. The accent rests usually, as in English, on the radical syllable of the word.

(In the reading exercises on the following pages the division of the words into syllables is indicated.)

in im an am An na Man na Mann
in in the on on the Ann manna man

Ma ma nimm Inn Min na
mamma take Inn (a river) Minna

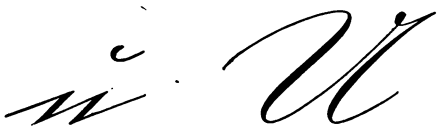


2.

e E

r R

d D
d D



u U
u U

1. **e**, when short, sounds like ***e*** in *fell*, when long, like ***a*** in *lane*, or ***ai*** in *fair;* when unaccented, **e** has the slighted sound of ***e*** in *hammer.*

2. **r** is rolled or trilled more than in English, and must always be distinctly pronounced.

3. **d**, at the beginning of a syllable, has the sound of the English ***d;*** at the end of a word, it has the sound of ***t.***

4. **u** sounds like ***oo*** in *roof*, or like ***u*** in *pull.*

er der du dumm dann denn nur nun
he the thou stupid then for only now

um und rund da der Mund re den der
about and round there the mouth to speak the

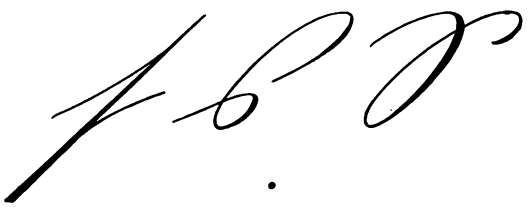
Red ner I da U ra ni a Ed mund Em ma
speaker Ida Urania Edmund Emma

nen nen der Na me im mer nim mer der
to name the name always never the

Damm arm der Arm der Ar me Ma ri a
dam poor the arm the poor man Mary

er rund der Name Ida Emma

der Mund der Damm Urania

3.  ſ ß S
s S

ie
ie

1. Of the two forms ſ and s, the long ſ is used at the beginning and in the middle of words; the short s is used only at the end of a word or part of a word.

2. ſ, when between vowels, or initial before a vowel, has the sound of z in *zeal;* final s, and ſ standing before a consonant in the middle of words, have the sharp sound of the English *s* in *his, rest;* ſſ has always the hissing sound of *ss* in *lesson.*

3. ie is generally equivalent to long i, and sounds like *ie* in *field.*

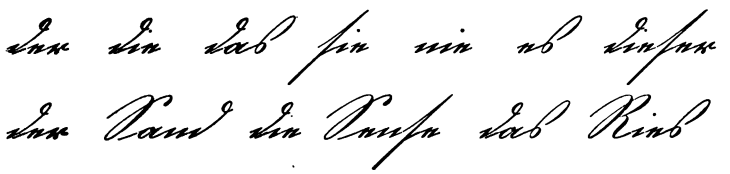
4. The Definite Article is **der, die, das,** *the,* according to the three genders of nouns.

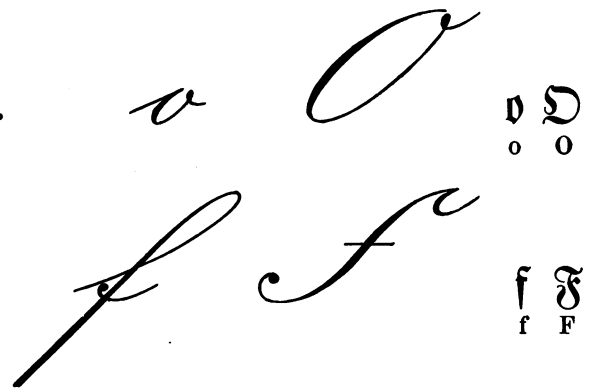
(In order to become familiar with the gender of German nouns, the beginner should *learn, at the outset, every noun with its article*).

ſie	ſie den	nie	nie ſen	der	Rie ſe	der
she	to boil	never	to sneeze	the	giant	the
Ra ſen	die	Na ſe	der	Sa me	der	Sand
turf	the	nose	the	seed	the	sand
die	Sen ſe	der	Sinn	es	der	die	das
the	scythe	the	sense	it	the *(m.)*	the *(f.)*	the *(n.)*
die ſer	die ſe	die ſes	das	Ries	eſ ſen	die
this *(m.)*	this *(f.)*	this *(n.)*	the	ream	to eat	the
Eſ ſe	die	Meſ ſe	das	Meſ ſer	die	Maſ ſe
forge	*the mass, fair*		the	knife	the	mass, bulk

die nen der Die ner nie der nie mand die
to serve the man-servant low, down nobody the

Mie ne die Mi ne der Rie men das Ried
mien, look the mine the strap the reed





4. o O

o O

f F

f F

1. o is pronounced either long like *o* in *stone*, or short like *o* in *offer*.

2. f has the same sound as in English.

3. In dividing simple words into syllables. mark the following rules:

A single consonant between two vowels is joined to the latter vowel, as: der Sa=me, the seed.

Two consonants between vowels must be separated. thus: die Sen=ſe, the scythe; das Meſ=ſer, the knife.

o der der O fen for dern die O der
or the stove to demand the Oder (a river)

der Or den der Dom die Ro ſe die Do ſe
the order the cathedral the rose the snuff-box

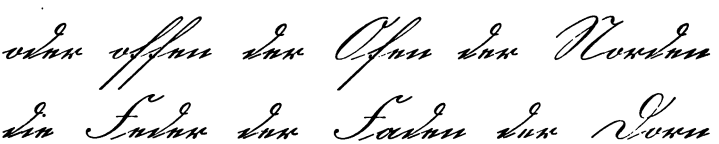
der Mond der Nor den der Dorn das
the moon the north the thorn the

Dorf der Mar mor of fen die Son ne
village the marble open the sun

der Don ner don nern der Som mer fern
the thunder to thunder the summer far

fin den der Ruf ru fen das U fer der
to find the call to call the shore the

Af fe das Riff der Fa den die Fe der
monkey the reef the thread, fathom the pen, feather



5.

v V
v V

w W
w W

1. **v** sounds generally like the English *f*, in some words like *v*.

2. **w** answers to the English *v*.

von	vor	vier	vor an	E va	der	Nerv
of	before	four	ahead	Eve	the	nerve
ver mis sen	der	Vers	die	Va se	das	Vi sier
to miss	the	verse	the	vase	the	visor
der	Ve suv	wenn	wann	wo	warm	wo von
the	Vesuvius	if	when	where	warm	of what
we der	was	wir	wer	wie	wie der	
neither	what	we	who	how	again	
der	Wurf	wer fen	der	Wind	win den	
the	throw	to throw	the	wind	to wind	
wen den	wer den	war nen	der	Wid der		
to turn	to become	to warn	the	ram		
die	Wand	die	Waf fe	die	Wun de	das
the	wall	the	weapon	the	wound	the
Wun der	die	Wie se	das	Was ser	der	Wurm
wonder	the	meadow	the	water	the	worm

von vor wenn wann wir was

der Vers vermissen der Vesuv

das Visier die Wiese die Wand

das Wasser die Waffe die Vase

6 b B
b B

l L
l L

b and **l** have the the same sounds as ***b*** and ***l*** in English; at the end of a word, **b** is pronounced as ***p***.

bin ob o ben ab a ber bin den we ben
am whether above off but to bind to weave

der We ber der Ra be der Dieb die
the weaver the raven the thief the

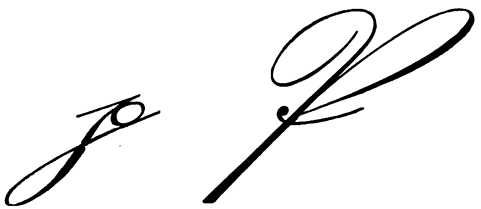
Eb be der Bo den die Bir ne das Bild
ebb the soil, bottom the pear the image, picture

die Blu me der Bu be lieb le ſen lo ſe
the flower the boy dear to read loose

ler nen viel der Ne bel die Wel le voll
to learn much the fog the wave full

der Ball das Lied das Lamm die Lin de
the ball the song the lamb the lime-tree

das Le der das Land das Le ben der La den
the leather the land the life the shutter, store

7.  p P
p P

t T
t T

p and **t** have the same sounds as *p* and *t* in English.

plump preſſen die Alpen die Lippe
plump, clumsy to press the Alps the lip

der Apfel der Dampf der Puls die
the apple the steam the pulse the

Pille die Perle die Pappel das Pferd
pill the pearl the poplar the horse

der Pfad der Pfeffer tief treten treffen
the path the pepper deep to step, tread to hit

der Vater der Vetter die Mutter die
the father the cousin the mother the

Luft das Bett nett die Tonne das
air the bed neat the ton, tun the

Tier die Tulpe die Trommel die Treppe
animal the tulip the drum the staircase

8. h H
h H

1. h has the sound of the English *h*. After a vowel it is generally silent.

2. th is pronounced like *t*, and ph like *f*; in dividing words into syllables, th and ph are treated as single consonants.

hier halb hart hof fen der Hirt der
here half hard to hope the herdsman the

Hund die Hand das Horn der A horn
dog the hand the horn the maple

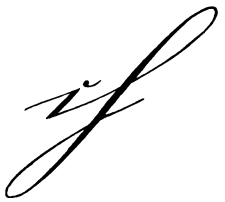
se hen ru hen dro hen flie hen Wil helm
to see to rest to threaten to flee William

ihn mehr das Ohr die Uhr das Mahl
him more the ear the watch, clock the meal

oh ne die Eh re roh nah das Reh
without the honor raw near the roe

das Thor der Thon Ber tha der
the gate the clay Bertha the

Draht Phi lipp der Pro phet So phi a
wire Philip the prophet Sophia

9.  ch
ch

1. The sound of **ch** in purely German words is twofold, and depends on the letters which precede it. It has no equivalent in English and must be learned from the teacher.

Initial **ch** occurs only in words of foreign origin. (See 20.)

2. **chſ** and **chs** are pronounced like *x* when **ſ** or **s** belongs to the radical syllable.

3. When a word is divided into syllables, **ch** is treated as a single consonant.

ach acht nach die Nacht das Dach
ah eight after the night the roof

der Na chen der Docht das Loch hoch
the boat the wick the hole high

die Wo che das Buch das Tuch der
the week the book the cloth the

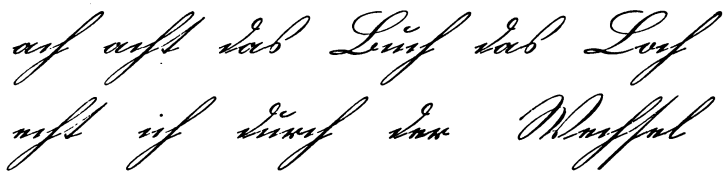
Bruch die Bucht echt recht der Be cher
fraction the bay genuine right the goblet

frech der Re chen ich mich der Rich ter
impudent the rake I me the judge

der Ha bicht das Licht dicht ſolch durch
the hawk the light tight such through

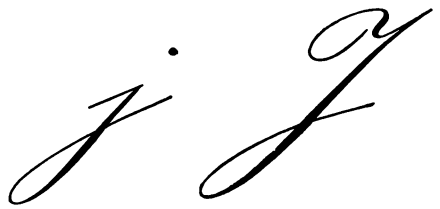
wel cher die Ler che die Milch das Wachs
which the lark the milk the wax

der Fuchs der Drechs ler der Wech ſel
the fox the turner the change



10.

g G
g G



j J
j J

1. **g**, at the beginning of words or syllables, sounds like the English *g* in *go*, *give*. In the middle or at the end of syllables its sound is, generally, that of **ch** in the same position, only much softened. The latter must be learned from the teacher, the more so, because there is much difference of usage among Germans as to the pronunciation of medial and final **g**.

2. **ng** sounds like *ng* in *singer*, never as in *finger*.

3. **j** is pronounced like *y* in *you*.

gut gelb glatt die Ga bel der Gips
good yellow smooth the fork the gypsum

das Gold das Geld das Glas ge gen
the gold the money the glass against

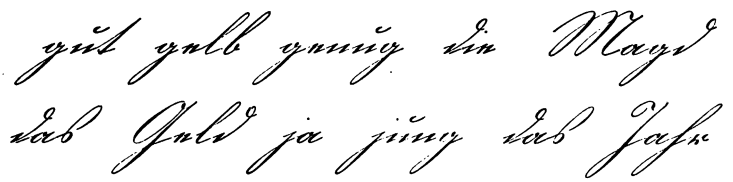
le gen der Na gel der Rog gen die Magd
to lay the nail the rye the servant-girl

der Vogt ge nug der Weg Lud wig
the bailiff enough the way Lewis

der Eſ ſig der Berg die An gel ſin gen
the vinegar the mountain the hook to sing

das Ding ja je je der jung der Jun=
the thing yes ever every young the boy,

ge das Jahr das Joch die Ju gend
youth the year the yoke the youth



11. k K

ck

q Q

1. **k** sounds like the English ***k***, but is never mute.

2. **ck** is used instead of double **k**; in dividing words into syllables, it becomes **k-k**.

3. **q**, as in English, followed by **u**, sounds like ***qu*** in *quire*.

kalt klar kann kahl klug das Kind
cold clear can bald prudent the child

der Korb der Kalk der Kuchen der
the basket the lime the cake the

Krug der Knabe der Knecht das Knie
pitcher the boy the man-servant the knee

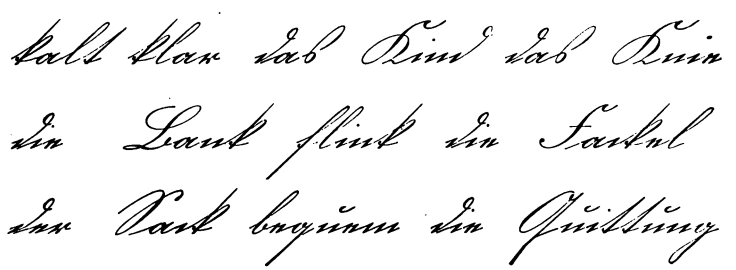
der Knopf die Wolke die Nelke krank
the button, knob the cloud the pink sick

flink die Bank der Onkel der Enkel
quick the bench the uncle the grand-son

der Finke dick keck der Sack die Fackel
the finch thick plucky the bag the torch

quer bequem die Qual die Quittung
diagonal, across comfortable the torment the receipt

die Quelle die Quitte das Quartal
the spring the quince the quarter (of a year)

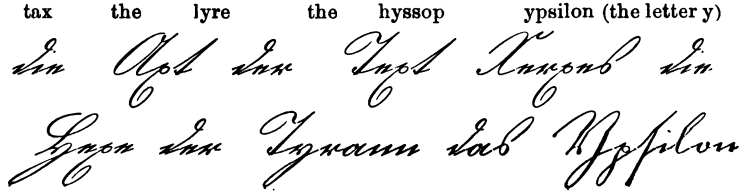


12. *E* *X* x X

y *Y* y Y

1. x has the sound of the English *x*.
2. y is ordinarily pronounced like i.

fix die Axt der Text Fe lix Max
fixed. firm the ax the text Felix Max
A le xan der die He xe die Ni xe die
Alexander the witch the water-witch the
Ta xe das E xem pel das E xa men Xa-
tax the example the examination Xa-
ver Xer xes das A syl die Hym ne der
vier Xerxes the asylum the hymn the
Sy rup das Sym bol Fan ny die Phy sik
syrup the symbol Fanny physics
die Py ra mi de der Ty rann die Syn-
the pyramid the tyrant the syn-
tax die Ly ra der Y sop das Yp si lon
tax the lyre the hyssop ypsilon (the letter y)



die Axt der Text Xerxes die
Hexe der Tyrann das Ypsilon

13. ʒ ʓ Z
z tz Z

1. ʒ is pronounced like *ts* in *nets*.
2. ʓ is used instead of double ʒ, and sounds the same as ʒ.

zu zehn vier zig zart der Arzt zwan zig
to, too ten forty tender the physician twenty

zie len die Wur zel das Erz das Herz
to aim the root the ore the heart

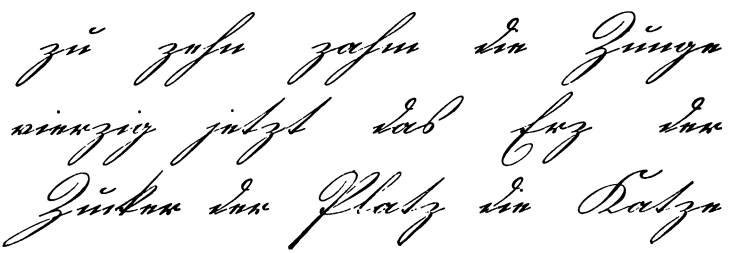
das Salz kurz der Filz das Holz der
the salt short the felt the wood the

Kranz die Zahl der Zahn das Zelt
wreath the number the tooth the tent

der Zoll die Zun ge das Zim mer der
the toll, inch the tongue the room the

Zuk ker das Netz Fritz der Blitz der
sugar the net Fred the lightning the

Platz der Sitz jetzt put zen die Kat ze
place the seat now to clean the cat



14.

ſch Sch
sch Sch

ß
sz (ss)

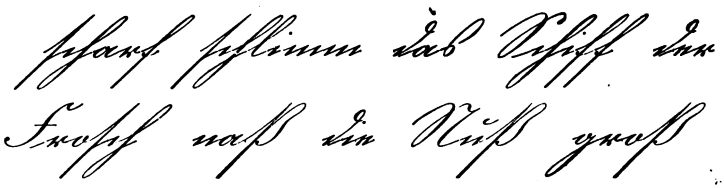
1. ſch is the equivalent of the English *sh*.

2. ß indicates the sound of *ss* after a long vowel or diphthong, as: das Vließ, the fleece (plural Vließe). At the end of a word or syllable, or before the consonant **t**, it is also used after a short vowel instead of ſs or ſſ, as: der Biß (plural Biſſe).

3. In dividing words into syllables, ſch and ß are treated as single consonants.

ſcharf	ſchlimm	ſchmal	ſchwer	ſchnell
sharp	bad	narrow	heavy	quick
ſchlank	die Fla ſche	die Kut ſche		friſch
slender	the bottle	the coach		fresh
falſch	der Tiſch	der Buſch	der Froſch	
false	the table	the bush	the frog	
der Wunſch	der Schuh	der Schlaf	der	
the wish	the shoe	the sleep	the	
Schna bel	das Schiff	daß	blaß	naß
beak	the ship	that	pale	wet
die Nuß	das Schloß	der Biß	groß	
the *nut*	the castle, lock	the bite	large	

die Bu ße das Maß der Fuß ver haßt
the penitence the measure the foot hated



15.

ſt St
st St

ſp Sp
sp Sp

ſt and ſp, in the middle and at the end of words, are pronounced as in English; at the beginning of a word, ſ before t or p sounds like *sh*, but less broadly than the common English *sh*.

feſt faſt geſtern der Aſt die Kiſte
solid almost yesterday the branch the chest

das Polſter das Neſt die Laſt die Luſt
the bolster the nest the load the pleasure

der Froſt der Durſt die Kunſt der Dienſt
the frost the thirst the art the service

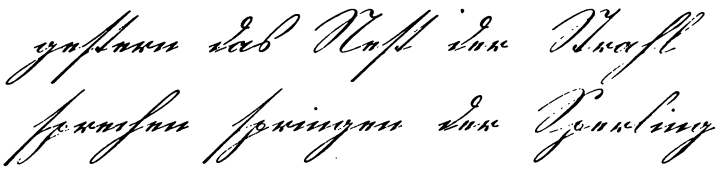
ſtark ſtumm ſteh len der Stahl der
strong dumb to steal the steel the

Stuhl der Stern der Stock der Strahl
chair the star the stick the ray

der Strumpf das Stroh die Knoſ pe die
the stocking the straw the bud the

Weſ pe ſpre chen ſprin gen der Spie gel
wasp to speak to spring, to leap the mirror

der Sper ling der Spar gel der Spruch
the sparrow the asparagus the sentence



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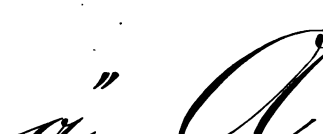


ä Ä
ä Ae

ö Ö
ö Oe

ü Ü
ü Ue

1. ä sounds like *ai* in *fair*.

2. The English language has no sounds corresponding to ö and ü. Their correct pronunciation must be learned from the teacher.

ähn lich än dern der Är mel der Är ger
similar to change the sleeve the vexation

die Äh re der Lärm der Bär die
the ear (of corn) the noise the bear the

Thrä ne nä hen das Mäd chen der Bäk-
tear to sew the girl the bak-

ker ö de öst lich öff nen das Öl die
er desert eastern to open the oil the

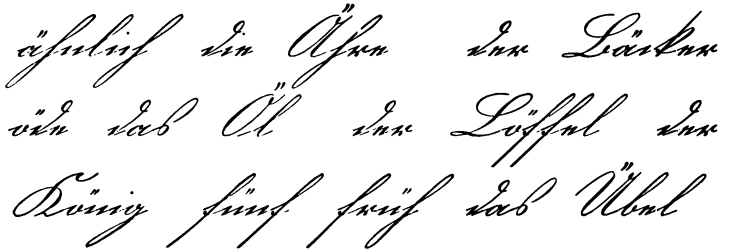
Ö fen die Ö se ſchön der Löf fel der
stoves the eye (of a hook) beautiful the spoon the

Lö we der Kö nig zwölf Böh men die
lion the king twelve Bohemia the

Höh le ü ber für das Ü bel früh die
den over for the evil early the

Thür dünn fünf der Fürſt die Hüt te
door thin five the prince the cottage

prü fen füh len die Hül fe die Müh le
to examine to feel the help the mill



17. au
au

äu
äu

eu
eu

1. All diphthongs are long.
2. **au** is pronounced like the English *ou* in *house.*
3. **äu** and **eu** sound nearly like *oy* in *boy;* **äu** is the modified diphthong corresponding to **au.**

aus auf auch grau blau rauh die Frau
out upon also gray blue rough the woman

das Haus der Baum der Zaun der
the house the tree the fence (the

Au guſt ſau er das Au ge das Häus chen
month of) August sour the eye the little house

das Äu ße re der Räu ber das Bäum chen
the exterior the robber the little tree

der Käu fer das Ge bäu de euch eu er
the buyer the building you your

Eu gen Eu ro pa die Eu le neu neun
Eugene Europe the owl new nine

treu das Heu der Freund das Feu er
faithful the hay the friend the fire

auf das Äußere muß Eigen

18. ai
ai

ei
ei

1. **ai** is pronounced nearly as the English ***aye*** (yes).
2. **ei** sounds like ***i*** in *side*.

der Hai die Bai der Mai der Lai e
the shark the bay (the month of) May the layman

der Kai ſer der Mais der Hain die Sai te
the emperor the maize the grove the string

die Wai ſe ein zwei drei mein dein ſein
the orphan a, one two three my thy his

klein weit breit reich leicht das Ei das
small wide broad rich easy the egg the

Eis die Ei che der Ei mer das Eich horn
ice the oak the pail the squirrel

das Beil der Wein der Teich das Kleid
the hatchet the wine the pond the dress

die Mei le Hein rich die Sei fe die Rei ſe
the mile Henry the soap the journey

19. *aa* aa
aa

ee ee
ee

oo oo
oo

aa, ee, oo sound like long **a, e, o.**

der Aal der Aar der Haag das Haar der
the eel the eagle the Hague the hair the

Saal der Staat der Maat das Paar
hall the state the mate the pair

die Saat die Fee der Thee das
the crop the fairy the tea the

Beet das Heer ver hee ren leer der
bed (of flowers) the army to devastate empty the

See die See le der Klee der Schnee
lake the soul the clover the snow

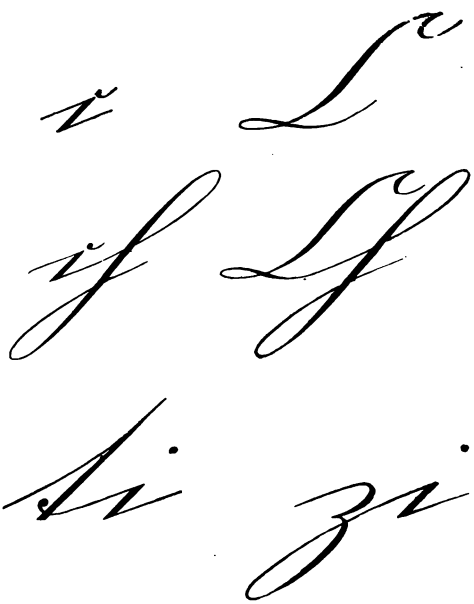
der Speer das Meer die Erd bee re der
the spear the sea the strawberry the

Teer das Moos das Boot das Moor
tar the moss the boat the moor

der Aal das Haar die Seele

das Beet der Klee das Moos

20.



c C
c C

ch Ch
ch Ch

ti = zi
ti = zi

1. **c** is pronounced like **z** before **ä, e, i, ö, ü**, but like **k** before **a, o, u**, or a consonant.

2. **ch** is pronounced before **e** and **i** like **ch** in **ich**, before other vowels or consonants usually like **k**. In words derived from the French, it sounds almost like the English ***sh***.

3. In many words derived from foreign languages, the syllable **ti** when followed by a vowel is pronounced like **zi**.

Cä sar die Ce der der Cent ner die
Caesar the cedar the hundredweight the

Cen sur Cy rus die Cyp reſ ſe Cö leſ ti ne
certificate Cyrus the cypress Celestine

die Cit ro ne dieCiſ ter ne der Ac cent
the *lemon* the cistern the accent

der Ac cord Cu ba Ca na da das Con to
the accord Cuba Canada the account

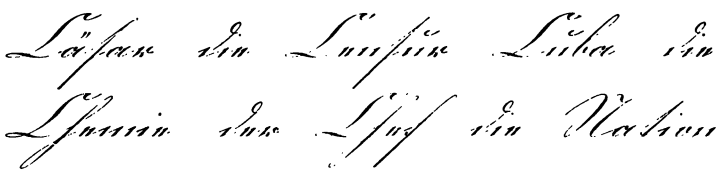
die Che mie der Che rub der Chi rurg
the chemistry the cherub the surgeon

der Chor der Cha rak ter die Cho le ra
the choir the character the cholera

die Chro nik Chriſ tus Char lot te der
the chronicle Christ Charlotte the

Chef die Na ti on die Lek ti on die
chief the nation the lesson the

Auk ti on die Ad di ti on der Quo ti ent
auction the addition the quotient



The chief marks of punctuation are the same as in English, namely:

[,] das Komma, the comma
[;] der Strichpunkt or das Semikolon, the semicolon
[:] der Doppelpunkt or das Kolon, the colon
[.] der Punkt, the period
[?] das Fragezeichen, the note of interrogation
[!] das Ausrufungszeichen, the note of exclamation
[—] der Gedankenſtrich, the dash.

21. In dividing words into syllables, it may be proper to observe the following rules:

1. A single consonant between two vowels goes with the latter vowel. (See 4.)
2. Two consonants between vowels are separated. (See 4.)
3. Compound consonants which mark but one sound, as **th, ph, ch, sch, ß,** are not parted in dividing the syllables. (See 8, 9, 14.)
4. Compound words are divided into the simple words which compose them.

die Wa ge die Wei de die Ro se die Stun de die Un ze
the scale the willow the rose the hour the ounce

die Lun ge der Sol dat die Son ne der Som mer
the lung the soldier the sun the summer

der Af fe die Schup pe der Sat tel die Wel le die
the ape the scale (of a fish) the saddle the wave the

Schüs sel die Kar re die Dog ge der Wid der die Kü che
dish the barrow the bull-dog the ram the kitchen

der Dek kel die Bür ste die Ta sche die Wes te die
the cover the brush the pocket the waist-coat the

Wes pe der E pheu die Hit ze der Mei ßel die Stra ße
wasp the ivy the heat the chisel the street

der Aug ap fel er in nern ver ei nigt um ar men die
the eye-ball to remember united to embrace the

Mai blu me voll en den be ob ach ten der Son nen auf gang
may-flower to fulfill to observe the sunrise

die Wage die Lunge der Sol-
dat die Hitze die Maiblume.

22. The accent rests, in words uncompounded and purely German, generally on the radical syllable of each word.

die **El** tern die **Tan** te die **Schei** be der **Tel** ler
the parents the aunt the pane, target the plate

die **Schach** tel die **Schau** fel der **Man** tel die **Bril** le
the box the shovel the cloak the spectacles

die **Wan** ge der **Ma** gen die **Kö** ni gin die Ge **schich** te
the cheek the stomach the queen the history

das Ge **sicht** das Ge **bir** ge be **wei** sen der Ge **dan** ke
the face the mountains to prove the thought

das Ge **dächt** nis das Ge **fäng** nis die Un ter **hal** tung
the memory the prison the conversation

Mark the following exceptions:

die **Ant** wort das **Ant** litz le **ben** dig
the answer the face living

Also nouns in **ei**, as:

die Druk ke **rei** die Schmei che **lei** die Ma le **rei** die Ab **tei**
the printing-house the flattery the art of painting the abbey

and verbs in **ieren**, as:

schat **tie** ren spa **zie** ren stu **die** ren re **gie** ren
to shade to take a walk to study to reign

die Königin das Gesicht beweisen

die Antwort lebendig die Abtei

23. In compound words, the accent is upon the *first* member; in compound adverbs, however, the accent is upon the *last* member.

der **Groß** va ter das **Schlaf** zim mer das **Treib** haus
the grandfather the bedroom the greenhouse

die **Zuk ker** dose das **Knopf** loch der **Ell** bo gen das
the sugar-bowl the button-hole the elbow the

Rat haus der **Kirch** hof das **Mühl** rad das
city-hall the church-yard the mill-wheel the

Lösch blatt das **Schreib** heft der **Bau** meis ter dar **an**
blotter the copy-book the architect thereon

zu **rück** vor **her** wo **von** hin **ein** ü ber **haupt** ge gen **ü ber**
back before whereof into generally opposite

der Großvater das Rathaus
das Löschblatt hinein überhaupt

24. Words from foreign languages generally have the accent on the *last* syllable.

der Stu **dent** das Pa **pier** der Ge ne **ral** das Ka **mel**
the student the paper the general the camel

der Le o **pard** der E le **fant** der Bal **kon** das
the leopard the elephant the balcony the

Kon **zert** die Mu **sik** die Na **tur** der Of fi **zier**
concert the music the nature the officer

die Har mo **nie** die Me lo **die** der Ad vo **kat** die Jus **tiz**
the harmony the melody the lawyer the justice

das Papier der General die Natur der Leopard das Kamel

25. Dieser Knabe hat eine gute Schwester. Mein Buch ist
This boy has a good sister. My book is

neu. Dieser Mann ist blind. Diese Frucht ist bitter.
new. This man is blind. This fruit is bitter.

Welcher meiner Freunde ist reich? Welche Blume ist rot?
Which of my friends is rich? Which flower is red?

Wir haben einen Garten. Haben Sie das Buch gesehen?
We have a garden. Have you seen the book?

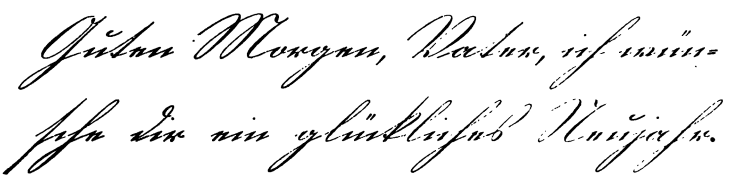
Guten Abend, mein Freund; wie befinden Sie ſich?
Good evening, my friend; how do you do?

Ich hoffe, Sie ſind wohl. Hören Sie nur, wie es regnet!
I hope you are well. Only hear how it rains!

Ich wünſche Ihnen gute Nacht. Schlafen Sie wohl!
I wish you a good night. Sleep well!

Ich eſſe Brot und trinke ein Glas Milch. Guten Morgen,
I eat some bread and drink a glass of milk. Good morning,

lieber Vater, ich wünſche dir ein glückliches Neujahr.
dear father, I wish (thee) a happy New-Year.
you



26. Das Blei iſt nicht ſo teuer als der Stahl. Dieſer
(The) lead is not so dear as (the) steel. This

Wein iſt ſauer. Im Konzert hört man Muſik. Das Eis
wine is sour. At the concert one hears music. (The) ice

iſt kalt. Die Wolle iſt leicht. Der Löwe iſt wild. Dieſes
is cold. (The) wool is light. The lion is wild. This

Glas iſt voll. Karl, haſt du mein Papier? Heinrich hat
glass is full. Charles, (hast thou) my paper? Henry has
have you

dein Papier, und Ludwig hat dein Buch. Dieſer Knabe hat
(thy) paper, and Lewis has (thy) book. This boy has
your your

eine Trommel und in jeder Hand einen Stock; das
a drum, and in each hand a stick; (that) these

ſind Trommelſtöcke. Das Renntier iſt ein flinkes Tier; es
are drumsticks. The reindeer is a fleet animal; it

zieht den Grönländer auf seinem Schlitten über Schnee
draws the Greenlander in his sledge over snow

und Eis, Hunderte von Meilen an einem Tage.
and ice, hundreds of miles in a day.

Dieser Knabe hat eine Trommel
und in jeder Hand einen Stock.

27. Wir leben auf der Erde. Die Erde ist nicht flach, wie
We live on the earth. The earth is not flat, as

sie zu sein scheint, sondern rund wie ein Ball oder eine
it seems to be, but [is] round like a ball or (a)

Kugel. Die Sonne giebt uns Licht und Wärme. Wir sehen
globe. The sun gives us light and heat. We see

die Sonne bei Tage, aber nicht bei Nacht. Die Sonne
the sun by day, but not by night. The sun

geht im Osten auf und geht im Westen unter. Die Nacht
rises in the east, and sets in the west. (The) night

beginnt, wenn die Sonne untergeht. Der Mond, welcher
begins when the sun sets. The moon which

uns bei Nacht Licht giebt, und die Erde, auf welcher wir
gives us light by night, and the earth on which we

leben, sind beide Planeten.
live, are both planets.

Die Sonne geht im Osten auf
und geht im Westen unter.

II. Translation (Written and Oral).

28. der (masc.) die (fem.) das (neuter)
the the the

der Vater die Mutter
the father the mother

das Kind der Sohn
the child the son

die Tochter das Buch
the daughter the book

der Garten die Stadt
the garden the city, town

das Haus und
the house and

1. There are three Genders: the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*.

2. The *Definite* Article is, according to the three genders, **der, die, das,** ***the.***

3. When two or more nouns are connected in the same phrase, the article is usually repeated before each of them.

Der Vater und die Mutter. Die Stadt und der Garten. Das Haus, die Stadt. Das Haus und der Garten. Der Vater, die Mutter und das Kind. Der Vater und der Sohn. Die Mutter und die Tochter. Das Kind und das Buch.

29. der Mann — the man, husband — die Frau — the woman, wife

das Schloß — the castle — der Hund — the dog

die Katze — the cat — das Pferd — the horse

der Tisch — the table — die Gabel — the fork

das Messer — the knife — nicht — not

Mann, Frau und Kind. Der Mann und die Frau, nicht der Sohn und die Tochter. Der Hund, die Katze und das Pferd. Mann und Pferd. Kind und Katze. Das Haus, nicht das Schloß. Das Messer, nicht die Gabel. Vater und Sohn. Mutter und Tochter. Tisch, Messer und Gabel. Stadt und Schloß, Haus und Garten. Das Kind und der Hund. Das Buch, nicht das Messer. Die Frau, nicht der Mann. Das Schloß und der Garten.

30. der Bruder — the brother — die Schwester — the sister

das Dorf — the village

der Vogel — the bird — die Blume — the flower

das Gras — the grass — der Baum — the tree

die Feder — the pen das Papier — the paper

der Stuhl — the chair oder — or

Die Feder, das Papier und das Buch. Vater und Tochter, nicht Bruder und Schweſter. Das Papier, nicht die Feder. Die Feder und das Meſſer. Dorf und Stadt. Der Baum und der Vogel. Die Frau oder die Tochter. Der Vogel und die Blume. Das Dorf oder die Stadt. Das Schloß oder das Haus. Die Frau und der Sohn. Die Blume und das Gras. Feder und Papier. Hund, Katze und Pferd. Der Garten und der Baum. Der Tiſch und der Stuhl.

31. The father and the mother, the son and the daughter. The dog, not the cat, the bird, not the horse. The fork and the knife. The pen, not the knife. The book and the pen. The child and the mother. Father and mother, brother and sister. Village and castle, house and garden. The tree, not the bird. The castle or the city. The paper and the book. Horse, dog or cat. The tree, the flower, and the grass. The table or the chair. The paper and the pen, not the book.

32. ein *(masc.)* — a, an; eine *(fem.)* — a, an; ein *(neuter)* — a, an

ein, eine, ein, *a, an,* is the *Indefinite* Article.

Ein Vater und eine Mutter. Ein Pferd und ein Haus. Ein Mann und ein Pferd. Ein Schloß, nicht ein Haus.

Ein Hund und eine Katze. Ein Dorf, ein Haus und eine Stadt. Ein Buch oder eine Feder. Ein Sohn und eine Tochter. Ein Vogel, ein Baum, ein Garten. Ein Papier, eine Feder. Ein Tisch, ein Messer und eine Gabel.

33. der Sperling — the sparrow — ist — is

das Gebäude — the building — die Rose — the rose

Ein Vogel und eine Blume. Ein Dorf und eine Stadt. Eine Feder und ein Papier. Ein Buch und ein Messer. Der Vater und das Kind. Ein Tisch und ein Haus. Tochter und Schwester. Ein Sohn, ein Bruder, ein Vater. Ein Pferd, ein Hund oder eine Katze. Das Haus ist ein Gebäude. New York ist eine Stadt. Der Sperling ist ein Vogel. Die Rose ist eine Blume.

34. die Eiche — the oak — die Straße — the street

der Broadway — Broadway — noch — still

Johann — John

A man and a woman. A cat and a dog. A horse and a bird. A city or a village. A father and a child. A mother and a daughter. A knife, a paper, and a pen. A book and a flower. A table *and a pen.* A brother and a sister. A son and a

daughter. A garden or a house. A village, not a city. A fork, not a knife. Boston is a city. John is still a child. The oak is a tree. (The)* Broadway is a street. Mount Vernon is a village. A castle is a building.

35.

mein my		meine my		mein my	
dein your (thy)		deine your (thy)		dein your (thy)	
der Onkel the uncle		der Freund the friend			
die Tante the aunt		die Flaſche the bottle			
das Glas the glass		der Arzt the physician			

Mein Onkel und meine Tante. Mein Glas und meine Flaſche. Dein Vater oder deine Mutter. Dein Bruder oder deine Schweſter. Mein Sohn und meine Tochter. Mein Buch und meine Feder. Dein Garten und dein Haus. Mein Freund und dein Freund. Meine Blume und deine Blume. Mein Meſſer und dein Meſſer. Mein Vogel, nicht deine Blume. Dein Glas oder deine Flaſche. Mein Bruder iſt noch ein Kind. Dein Vogel iſt ein Sperling. Meine Blume iſt eine Roſe. Mein Freund iſt ein Arzt.

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* English and German differ in regard to the use or omission of certain words or forms. When this occurs in the following exercises, it is indicated thus: words within parentheses ( ) must **not be read,** but **translated;** on the other hand, words between brackets [ ] must **be read,** *but* ***omitted*** in the translation.

36. unſer unſre unſere [1]) unſren unſer unſre
our our our

euer euer eure [2]) euren euer euer
your your your

unſer Vater unſres Vaters unſere Mutter unſrer
our father our mother

Mutter unſer Haus unſres Hauſes
our house

dein Vater deines Vaters euer Vater eures Vaters
your father your father

deine Mutter deiner Mutter eure Mutter eurer
your mother your mother

Mutter dein Haus deines Hauſes euer
your house your

Haus eures Hauſes Andreas Andreas
house Andrew

[1]) also unſre. [2]) also eure.

The Possessive Pronoun **dein, deine, dein** (thy) refers to *one* person. The Possessive Pronoun **euer, eure, euer** refers to *more than one person*. Both are translated by ***your***. In order to distinguish one from the other in the following English exercises, the former will be marked with an asterisk, thus: your* book and your* pen, dein Buch und deine Feder,
your book and your pen, euer Buch und eure Feder.

Unſer Vater und unſere Mutter. Unſer Bruder und unſere Schweſter. Euer Onkel und eure Tante. Euer Sohn und eure Tochter. Unſer Hund, unſere Katze und unſer Pferd. Unſere Stadt und unſer Haus. Unſer Glas und unſere Flaſche. Unſer Kind und euer Kind. Unſer *Buch oder euer* Buch. Unſere Feder oder eure Feder.

Unſer Garten und euer Garten. Euer Freund und unſer Freund. Euer Haus oder unſer Schloß. Euer Haus, nicht unſer Haus. Andreas iſt unſer Sohn. Der Arzt iſt euer Freund. Dein Onkel iſt unſer Arzt.

37. der Kaufmann — the merchant; der Lehrer — the teacher; der Schüler — the scholar, pupil; der Doktor — the doctor (Dr.); Ludwig — Lewis

(The uncle and the aunt. The bottle or the glass. My father and my mother. Our brother, and not our sister. Our garden and our house. Your town and our village. My horse, my cat, and your* dog. Town and castle. Our town and our castle. The brother and the sister. My book and my pen. Your son and your daughter. My friend and your* friend. My glass and my bottle. Your dog and our cat. Your friend, not my friend. Our uncle is a physician. Your* brother is my pupil. Your father is a merchant. Lewis is our friend. Your uncle is our teacher. Doctor Winter is my uncle.

38. dieſer — this; dieſe — this; dieſes — this

dieſer Vater — this father; dieſe Mutter — this mother; dieſes Kind — this child

Dieſer Vater, dieſe Mutter und dieſes Kind. Dieſer Garten, dieſe Stadt und dieſes Haus. Dieſes Dorf und dieſes Schloß. Dieſes Glas und dieſe Flaſche. Dieſer

Mann oder dieſe Frau. Dieſe Feder, dieſes Meſſer und dieſes Papier. Dieſer Hund, dieſe Katze, dieſes Pferd. Dieſes Meſſer oder dieſe Gabel. Dieſer Baum, nicht dieſes Haus. Dieſer Tiſch, dieſe Flaſche und dieſes Glas. Dieſes Buch und dieſe Feder Dieſer Mann iſt mein Lehrer. Dieſes Kind iſt meine Schweſter. Dieſe Straße iſt [der] Broadway. Iſt dieſe Frau deine Tante?

39. This horse and this dog. This dog and this cat. This bottle and this glass. This brother and this sister. This son, this daughter. This paper and this pen. This castle and this house. This father and this child. This knife and this table. This bird and this cat. This man or this woman. This town or this village. This woman is our aunt. This man is my father. This flower is a rose. This tree is an oak. This bird is a sparrow.

40. alt old — jung young — neu new — gut good

treu faithful — müde tired — groß great, large, tall

klein little, small, short — ſchön beautiful, fine — krank ill, sick

nützlich useful — fleißig diligent

Karl Charles — Luiſe Louisa

The Adjective is not inflected when used as predicate.

Dieſer Mann iſt alt. Dieſe Frau iſt jung. Mein *Buch iſt neu.* Euer Garten iſt groß. Dieſe Stadt iſt

klein. Dein Haus ist schön. Der Hund ist treu. Das Pferd ist nützlich. Karl ist fleißig. Luise ist müde. Der Sperling ist klein. Die Rose ist schön. Dieses Dorf ist groß. Mein Onkel ist krank. Deine Tante ist müde. Unser Tisch ist neu. Diese Feder ist gut. Euer Papier ist nicht gut. Dieses Messer ist schön. Dieses Haus ist neu und schön. Doktor Weber ist nicht krank.

41. Your father is old. Your* father is old. My mother is still young. Our garden is small. Our town is large. Your* horse is beautiful. Your dog is faithful. My bird is small. My son is ill. My daughter is diligent. Our table is new. Your pen is good. This book is useful. Your* uncle is tall. Your* aunt is short. My brother is tired. Charles is my brother. Louisa is my sister. Our father is tired and sick. Doctor Grant is tall, his son is small.

42. reich rich — scharf sharp — arm poor — für for

Unser Vater ist nicht alt. Unsere Mutter ist krank. Euer Onkel ist nicht reich. Eure Tante ist nicht arm. Mein Bruder ist klein. Meine Schwester ist groß. Dieses Haus ist nicht neu. Diese Blume ist nicht schön. Karl ist nicht fleißig. Luise ist nicht müde. Dein Messer ist scharf. Deine Feder ist nicht gut. Mein Onkel ist krank. Meine Tante ist nicht krank. Dieser Vogel ist für Karl. Diese Blume ist für Luise. Dieses Gebäude ist alt. Ist der Sperling nützlich? Diese Straße ist schön.

43. der Knabe *Der Knabe* das Mädchen *das* *Mädchen*
the boy the girl

leer *leer* sind *sind*
empty are

Mein Vater und meine Mutter ſind krank. Mein Bruder und meine Schweſter ſind müde. Mein Buch und meine Feder ſind gut. Euer Hund iſt treu. Ein Hund und ein Pferd ſind nützlich. Dein Vogel und deine Blume ſind ſchön. Unſer Dorf und unſer Schloß ſind klein. Dieſer Mann und dieſe Frau ſind alt. Unſer Bruder und unſere Schweſter ſind jung. Dieſe Feder und dieſes Papier ſind gut. Unſer Onkel und unſere Tante ſind reich. Euer Sohn und eure Tochter ſind fleißig. Der Knabe und das Mädchen ſind fleißig. Mein Glas und meine Flaſche ſind leer.

44. This man is not old. This woman is not young. Our uncle is rich. Your* aunt is not poor. This bird is not beautiful. This flower is fine. My brother is short. My sister is tall. My child is not ill. Your brother is not diligent. This dog is not faithful. Charles is not my brother. Louisa is not my sister. This knife is new and sharp. Our uncle and (our) aunt are not young. My brother and (my) sister are not ill. Charles and Louisa are tired. This horse and this dog are useful. This bird and this flower are for Charles. Your tree is large, our tree is small. This paper and this pen are for Louisa. My horse is *young*. *This* boy and this girl are poor.

15. ja yes *ja* nein no *nein* artig good, gentle *artig*

glücklich happy *glücklich* voll full *voll*

Ist dein Vater krank? Ja, mein Vater ist krank. Der Hund ist treu, und das Pferd ist nützlich. Ist dieser Hund treu? Ist dieses Pferd nützlich? Ist Karl fleißig? Ist Luise nicht artig? Ist diese Stadt groß? Ist dieses Dorf klein? Ist das Schloß schön? Ist euer Onkel reich? Ist unser Garten nicht schön? Ja, der Garten ist schön, mein Sohn. Ist diese Frau nicht glücklich? Nein, mein Kind, diese Frau ist arm und krank. Ist diese Flasche leer oder voll? Die Flasche ist leer, und das Glas ist voll.

16. die Magd the servant-girl *die Magd* Emilie Emily *Emilie*

Heinrich Henry *Heinrich* Herr B. Mr. B. *Herr B.*

der Herr the gentleman *der Herr* mein Herr Sir *mein Herr*

hier here *hier* da there *da* wo? where? *wo?*

Ist Heinrich dein Bruder und Emilie deine Schwester? Ja, mein Herr, Heinrich ist mein Bruder, und Emilie ist meine Schwester. Dieser Herr ist unser Arzt. Diese Frau ist unsere Magd. Karl ist mein Sohn. Luise ist meine Tochter. Andreas ist mein Schüler. Herr Heinrich Wilson ist unser Lehrer. Wo ist mein Messer? Da ist dein Messer. *Johann, wo [ist]* (sind) das Glas und die Flasche?

Mein Herr, hier iſt das Glas, und da iſt die Flaſche. Iſt mein Onkel nicht hier? Nein, Karl, dein Onkel iſt nicht hier.

47. Is your* brother ill? No, aunt, Char es is not ill. Is your physician old? Yes, Sir, Dr. Brown, our physician, is old and poor. Is your servant-girl faithful? Is my garden large? Is your house small? Our house is large, and our garden is small. Is this gentleman your uncle? Where is my knife? Where is my glass? Here is your* knife and there is your* glass. Is Henry not diligent? Is Emily not good? Is Charles your* brother? Is Louisa your* sister? Yes, Sir, Charles is my brother, and Louisa is my sister.

48. ich bin — I am — bin ich? — am I?

du biſt — you are (thou art) — biſt du? — are you (art thou)?

er (ſie, es) iſt — he (she, it) is — iſt er (ſie, es)? — is he (she, it)?

hier iſt — here is

iſt hier? — is here?

da iſt — there is — iſt da? — is there?

der Neffe — the nephew — die Nichte — the niece

munter — gay — zufrieden — contented

immer — always — ſehr — very

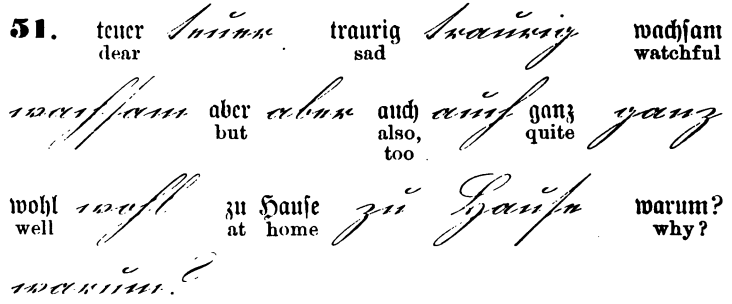
In familiar language — when addressing a relative, an intimate friend, or a child — the pronoun **du** *(thou)* is used in the sense of ***you.*** (In the following exercises, *you*, when corresponding to the German **du**, is marked with an asterisk, thus: you*). (See 36.)

Ich bin zufrieden. Du biſt nicht immer zufrieden. Karl iſt immer munter Luiſe iſt nicht immer fleißig. Ich bin dein Bruder. Du biſt meine Schweſter. Heinrich iſt unſer Freund. Bin ich glücklich? Bin ich nicht groß? Biſt du krank? Iſt dieſer Herr ein Arzt? Ja, dieſer Herr iſt ein Arzt. Iſt Emilie eure Magd? Nein, ſie iſt nicht unſere Magd. Iſt dieſes Schloß nicht ſchön? Ja, das Schloß und der Garten ſind ſchön und groß. Biſt du mein Freund, Heinrich? Ja, ich bin dein Freund. Iſt Karl dein Neffe? Ja, Karl iſt mein Neffe, und Luiſe iſt meine Nichte. Unſer Freund Ludwig iſt ſehr krank.

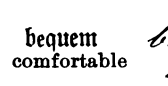
49. Iſt unſer Onkel arm oder reich? He is poor and sick. Iſt dein Neffe fleißig? He is diligent and happy. Iſt eure Nichte jung? She is young and always gay and contented. Biſt du reich? No, I am poor. Bin ich nicht immer fleißig? Yes, my son; you* are always gentle and diligent. Iſt die Magd hier? No, father, she is still sick. Iſt das Kind groß oder klein? It is very small, mother. Are you* ill, my son? Nein, Vater, ich bin nicht krank, ich bin müde. Where is my book? Da iſt dein Buch, Mutter. Where is your uncle? Er iſt nicht hier, er iſt noch in Waſhington. Is your* knife sharp? Nein, mein Freund, es iſt nicht ſehr ſcharf. Is Mr. Black your teacher? Ja, er iſt unſer Lehrer. Is your* sister in Paris? Nein, ſie iſt nicht in Paris; ſie iſt in London.

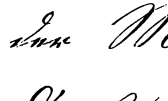
50. I am poor. You are rich. I am your* son, you* are my father, Louisa is your* daughter. Henry is our friend. Are you* contented, Charles? Yes, I am contented. Are you* ill, Emily? No, I am not ill. You* are not always diligent, Louisa. Are you* tired? No, I am not tired. My nephew and (my) niece are very young. Am I your* friend, Henry? Yes, you* are my friend. Am I not happy? Yes, you* are very happy. Where (is) [are] Lewis and Henry? They are not here. Is Mr. Fox your* uncle? Yes, Sir, he is (my uncle).

51.



Dieſes Dorf iſt ſchön, aber es iſt ſehr klein. Das Haus iſt alt, aber es iſt ſehr groß. Mein Vater iſt krank; er iſt ſehr traurig. Iſt deine Mutter auch krank? Nein, ſie iſt nicht krank, aber ſie iſt immer zu Hauſe. Iſt dieſer Hund wachſam? Ja, er iſt ſehr wachſam. Iſt dieſes Buch nicht ſchön? Ja, es iſt ſchön, aber es iſt nicht nützlich. Dieſes Buch iſt teuer. Iſt euer Haus teuer? Nein, es iſt nicht teuer; aber es iſt auch ſehr klein. Warum biſt du traurig, Emilie? Vater und Mutter ſind krank; auch meine Schweſter iſt nicht ganz wohl.

52. Wilhelm William bequem comfortable 

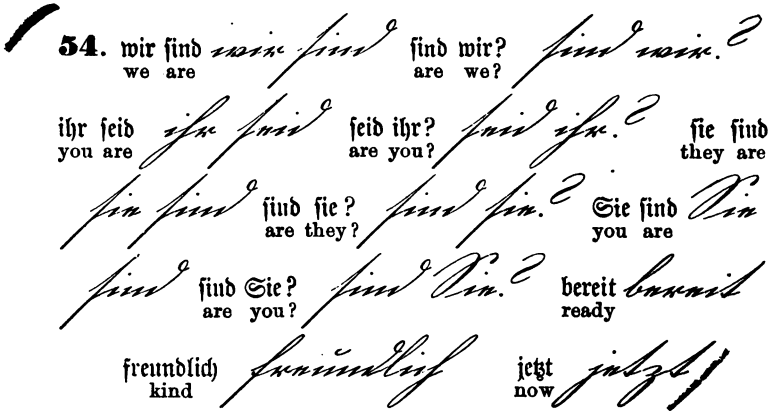
heute to-day der Montag Monday 

der Dienstag Tuesday

Wo iſt Karl? He is here. Und deine Schweſter Emilie? She is also here. Iſt dieſes Kind krank? No, mother, the child is not sick, but very sad. Warum biſt du traurig, mein Kind? My father and (my) mother are sick. Iſt nicht Doktor Winter euer Arzt? Yes, he is (our physician). Is this flower not beautiful? Ja, dieſe Blume iſt ſehr ſchön; es iſt eine Roſe. Is my book not useful? Ja, es iſt ſehr nützlich. Where is your* brother? Er iſt hier. And your* sister? Sie iſt zu Hauſe. Warum iſt ſie zu Hauſe? She is not quite well. Iſt euer Haus groß, Wilhelm? No, Sir, it is not very large; but it is very comfortable. Iſt auch ein Garten da? Yes, Sir, the garden is also very fine. Iſt heute nicht Montag? No, Sir, to-day is Tuesday.

53. Is Henry your* brother? Yes, he is my brother. Is Louisa your* sister? No, she is [redacted] my sister; she is my [redacted] Is this man poor? Yes, he is very poor. Is this woman ill? No, she is not ill. Is our dog not faithful? Yes, father, he is very faithful, but he is not beautiful. Is not this village small? Yes, it is very small. Is your garden not large? No, Sir, our garden is not very large. Where is my aunt? She is not here; she is at home. Are you* not tired, my son? Not very.

54. wir ſind — we are — ſind wir? — are we? — ihr ſeid — you are — ſeid ihr? — are you? — ſie ſind — they are — ſind ſie? — are they? — Sie ſind — you are — ſind Sie? — are you? — bereit — ready — freundlich — kind — jetzt — now



The Third Person Plural **Sie** *(they)* is commonly used in addressing either *one* or *more* persons; thus: **Sie ſind** krank, Herr Pauli, you are sick, Mr. Pauli; **Sie ſind** ſehr freundlich, meine Herren, you are very kind, gentlemen. When thus used, the pronoun is always written with a capital letter. Such persons as may singly be addressed by **du** (see 48), are in the plural addressed by **ihr**, thus: Kinder, **ihr** ſeid artig, children, you are good.

Sind wir reich oder arm, Vater? Wir ſind nicht ſehr reich. Seid ihr fleißig? Ja, Mutter, wir ſind ſehr fleißig. [Iſt] (ſind) dein Vater und deine Mutter alt? Nein, ſie ſind noch jung. [Iſt] (ſind) der Garten und das Haus groß? Ja, ſehr groß. Sind wir artig, Mutter? Ja, ihr ſeid ſehr artig. [Iſt] (ſind) Karl und Luiſe hier? Nein, ſie ſind nicht hier. Dieſer Mann und dieſe Frau ſind ſehr arm. Wo [iſt] (ſind) mein Buch und meine Feder? Hier iſt **dein** Buch, und da iſt auch deine Feder. Sind Sie jetzt **bereit**, Herr Jones? Ja, ich bin [bereit]. Sie ſind ſehr **freundlich**, Herr Taylor. Sind Sie krank, Herr Robinſon? Nein, ich bin nicht krank, ich bin ganz wohl, mein **Freund**. *Ludwig*, Emilie, wo ſeid ihr? Wir ſind hier, **Mutter**.

55. We are happy. We are not sad. My father and (my) mother are still young. Your uncle and (your) aunt are very rich. This man and this woman are not poor. Henry and Andrew are very diligent and kind. Where are they? They are not here; they are sick. This horse and this dog are useful. Here is my book, and there is my knife. Are you a teacher? No, Sir, I am a merchant. Are you ready, Sir? Yes, I am (ready).

56. When in an assertive sentence any other member than the subject is placed at its head, the subject is not allowed to stand before the verb, but is put next after it. Thus the *verb* takes always the *second* place in the sentence.

Wo iſt mein Buch?	Where is my book?
Hier iſt { dein Buch.	Here is your book.
Hier iſt { es.	Here *it is*.

Heinrich, Emilie, wo ſeid ihr? Here we are. Seid ihr jetzt zufrieden? Yes, we are contented and happy. Wo iſt unſer Dorf? Here is our village, and there is the city. Wo iſt der Hund, und wo iſt die Katze? Here is the dog, and there is the cat. Iſt Luiſe traurig? Yes, uncle John, your niece is very sad, but she is not sick. Iſt dieſe Blume für Emilie und dieſer Vogel für Heinrich? The flower and the bird are for the girl.

57. Iſt dein Neffe fleißig? He is diligent and happy. Wo iſt Ludwig? He is here, mother. Iſt dein Pferd müde? Yes, my horse is tired. Iſt mein Kind krank? No, it is quite well. Wo iſt dein Vater? My father is at home. Are you* not contented, Charles? Nein, mein Herr, ich bin immer krank und traurig. Is your dog watchful? Ja, dieſer Hund iſt ſehr wachſam. Where is Louise? Hier iſt ſie. Where is William? Hier iſt er.

58. Infinitive: **reden**, to speak **loben**, to praise.

Present Tense.

Affirmative.	**Interrogative.**
ich **rede**, I speak	**lobe** ich? do I praise?
du **redeſt**, you* speak	**lobſt** du? do you* praise?
er (ſie, es) **redet**, he (she, it) speaks	**lobt** er (ſie, es)? does he (she, it) praise?
wir **reden**, we speak	**loben** wir? do we praise?
ihr **redet**, you speak	**lobt** ihr? do you praise?
ſie **reden**, they speak	**loben** ſie? do they praise?
(Sie **reden**, you speak)	(**loben** Sie? do you praise?)

1. The *Infinitive* of German verbs ends always in **n**, and almost always in **en**.

2. The First Person Singular of the Present Tense is formed by changing the ending **en** (or **n**) of the Infinitive to **e**.

3. The endings of the Present Tense are:

Singular: 1st person: **e** 2nd person: **(e)ſt** 3d person: **(e)t**
Plural: 1st „ **en** 2nd „ **(e)t** 3d „ **en**

4. The vowel **e** in the endings **eſt**, **et** is generally dropped, as: du **lobſt**, er **lobt**, ihr **lobt**; but it is retained whenever the sound of **ſt** or **t** does not easily unite in pronunciation with the preceding consonant, especially after **d**, **t**, **ſ**, **z**, thus: du **redeſt**, er **redet**, du **tanzeſt**, you* dance, er **tanzt**, he dances.

5. A question is formed by placing the subject after the verb, thus: ſie redet, she speaks; redet ſie? does she speak?
der Lehrer lobt, the teacher praises;
lobt der Lehrer? does the teacher praise?

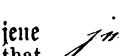
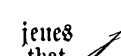
lernen to learn — nähen to sew — kaufen to buy

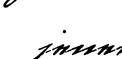
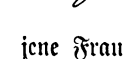
verkaufen to sell — weinen to cry, weep — ſpielen to play

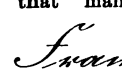
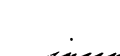
das Fräulein the young lady

Fräulein B. *Miss B.* — Frau B. Mrs. B.

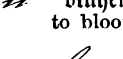
Ich lerne. Lernſt du auch? Der Vater kauft. Das Kind weint. Mutter und Tochter weinen. Iſt der Schüler fleißig? Ein Kaufmann kauft und verkauft. Meine Mutter und meine Schweſter ſind fleißig; ſie nähen. Lernt der Schüler? Nein, er ſpielt. Spielt der Knabe? Ja, der Knabe ſpielt. Spielt deine Schweſter auch? Nein, meine Schweſter iſt traurig; ſie weint. Warum weint ſie? Die Mutter iſt nicht zu Hauſe. Dieſes Mädchen ſpielt. Dieſer Knabe iſt ſehr fleißig; er lernt. Fräulein Scott näht. Wilhelm und Emilie weinen. Warum weint ihr? Unſer Vater iſt ſehr krank. Ihr näht, und wir ſpielen.

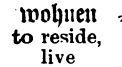
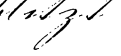
59. jener that jene that  jenes that 

jener Mann that man  jene Frau that woman 

 jenes Kind that child  klopfen to knock

blühen to bloom pflügen to plow

wohnen to reside, live  es blitzt it lightens es regnet it rains

 der Landmann the farmer 

in in Marie Mary wer? who?

Wer klopft? Marie klopft. Blitzt es? Nein, es regnet. Blüht der Baum? Jener Baum blüht. Der Landmann pflügt. Wo wohnt dein Onkel? Mein Onkel wohnt in Philadelphia. Dieſer Kaufmann iſt mein Freund.

Wohnt jener Herr in New York? Nein, er wohnt in Albany. Mein Freund, bist du traurig? Ja, mein Vater und meine Mutter sind krank. Jenes Haus ist groß. Jenes Kind ist meine Schwester. Frau Douglas wohnt jetzt in Boston. Herr und Frau Farrer sind jetzt in New York, aber sie wohnen in Chicago. Wer ist da? Es ist unser Onkel. Wilhelm, Johann, wo seid ihr? Wir sind hier, wir spielen. Wo wohnt ihr jetzt? Wir wohnen jetzt in Hoboken.

60. The simple form of the German Present **ich lobe,** answers to the three English forms of the Present: *I praise, I do praise, I am praising.*

Is not that boy your* friend? This man and that woman are happy. Where does your* friend reside? He resides in Elmira. Does it rain? No, Sir, it lightens. Does your* sister play? No, she is sewing. Your* father is our friend. Is this child your* brother? No, my brother is not here. That boy is my friend; he is very diligent. Mrs. Winter and Miss Winter are now in Springfield; they live in Albany. Where does Mr. Bell reside? He is now residing here in New York. Where do you live, Mr. Hoffmann? In New Orleans, Sir.

61.

studieren to study		zeichnen to draw	
antworten to answer		beten to pray	
gehorchen to obey		warten to wait	

Deutsch *German* | Französisch French

Wir lernen Deutſch. Mein Freund lernt auch Deutſch. Dieſes Mädchen lernt Franzöſiſch. Wir antworten. Meine Mutter betet. Warteſt du? Marie und Karl gehorchen immer. Karl und Luiſe lernen Deutſch und Franzöſiſch. Zeichneſt du? Du biſt nicht mein Freund. Ein Freund iſt treu. Wo iſt der Hund? Hier iſt der Hund, und da iſt die Katze. Jener Knabe zeichnet. Dieſes Kind betet. Warum warteſt du, Marie? Ich bin nicht ganz wohl, Mutter.

62. Mother and child pray. Why are we waiting here? Does that boy study? Yes, Charles studies, but Mary plays. Does the farmer plow? Do you* pray? Where is my pen? Here is a pen; there is a knife. Charles and Mary are learning French. Do you also learn French? We learn German, but not French. Your sister sews, and your brother draws.

63. lernen, *to learn.*

ich lerne **nicht**, I do not learn
du lernſt **nicht**, you* do not learn
er (ſie, es) lernt **nicht**, he (she, it) does not learn
wir lernen **nicht**, we do not learn
ihr lernt **nicht**, you do not learn
ſie lernen **nicht**, they do not learn
(**Sie** lernen **nicht**, you do not learn,

träumen to dream — glänzen to glitter

lachen to laugh — atmen to breathe

wüten to rage — frühſtücken to breakfast

der Sturm — the storm

das Tier — the animal

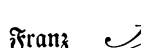
die Sonne — the sun

der Mond — the moon

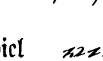
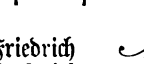
das Gold — the gold

oft — often

nie — never

Franz — Francis

Clara — Clara

Marie näht nicht, sie spielt. Der Knabe weint nicht, er lacht. Der Sturm wütet. Wir atmen, das Tier atmet auch. Die Sonne und der Mond glänzen. Karl und Franz frühstücken; Emilie frühstückt nicht; sie ist sehr krank. Studiert der Schüler? Nein, er studiert nicht, er spielt. Dieses Tier ist groß Ist dieses Tier ein Hund? Nein, mein Sohn, dieses Tier ist ein Pferd; aber das Pferd ist noch sehr jung und klein. Weint meine Tochter? Nein, sie lacht; sie ist sehr munter. Mein Freund ist nicht immer fleißig. Ich träume sehr oft; träumst du auch, Clara? Nein, ich träume nie. [Das] Gold glänzt.

64. viel — much

Friedrich — Frederick


In German adverbs are not allowed to stand between the subject and the verb.

I *never* dream, ich träume **nie**;
he *always* obeys, er gehorcht **immer.**

This child is not very diligent. My friend never dreams. Charles does not study. He never studies. Mary does not sew, she plays. Francis does not answer. Your* brother does not laugh. That flower *does not* bloom. My sister does not obey. My *friend Frederick* never cries. This merchant does

not sell; he buys. Does it rain? The scholar is not very diligent, he does not study very much. Do you learn German? We do not learn German, we learn French. Is this merchant your* brother? No, Sir, he is my uncle; my brother is a teacher. Does the child cry? No, the child does not cry; it is laughing.

65. es ſchneit (it snows) — nb ſchneit — faul (idle, lazy) — faul — der Fluß (the river)

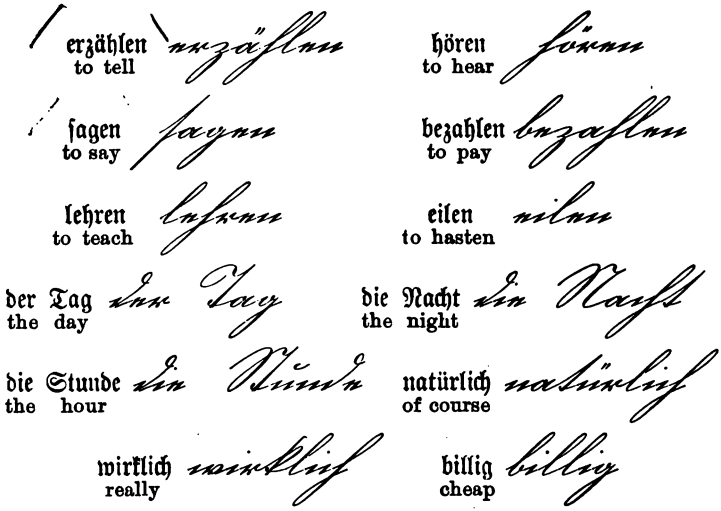
der Fluß — tief (deep) — tief — der Apfelbaum (the apple-tree) — der

Apfelbaum — zu (too) — zu — weil (because) — weil

Does your friend reside here? Nein, er wohnt nicht hier, er wohnt in Providence. Does it rain? Nein, mein Herr, es ſchneit. Do you* dream? Ich träume nie. Here is a river. Ja, und dieſer Fluß iſt ſehr tief. Does the apple-tree bloom? Nein, der Apfelbaum blüht nicht. Regnet es, Karl? No, it does not rain, it snows. Biſt du nicht bereit, Marie? Warum warteſt du? I am waiting because it rains. Where is your* sister? Sie iſt nicht hier, ſie frühſtückt. Dein Bruder lernt nicht; er iſt ſehr faul. Yes, he plays too much.

66. hoffen, *to hope.*

hoffe ich **nicht?** do I not hope?
hoffſt du **nicht?** do you* not hope?
hofft er (ſie, es) **nicht?** does he (she, it) not hope?
hoffen wir **nicht?** do we not hope?
hofft ihr **nicht?** do you not hope?
hoffen ſie **nicht?** do they not hope?
(hoffen **Sie nicht?** do you not hope?)



Dieſer Mann iſt nicht zufrieden. Hörſt du nicht, mein Sohn? Warum lernſt du nicht? Dein Bruder iſt ſehr fleißig; du biſt nicht immer fleißig. Ich bin heute nicht wohl, Vater. Wirklich? aber warum redeſt du nicht? Bin ich nicht dein Vater und dein Freund? Lehren wir, oder lernen wir? Natürlich, wir lernen. Der Lehrer lehrt, der Schüler lernt. Bezahlſt du nicht zu viel? Nein, das Buch iſt nicht teuer, es iſt ſehr billig. Mein Freund iſt ſehr fleißig; er ſtudiert Tag und Nacht. Der Knabe ſagt ja. Warum erzählt ihr nicht? Der Tag und die Nacht. Tag und Stunde. Warum eilſt du? Frühſtückſt du nicht hier?

67. This apple-tree is very fine. Are you* tired? Is this river not very deep? Is that farmer not rich? Our house is really too small. Why do you* not *study? I am* very sick, Sir. Is that knife not cheap?

Yes, that knife is beautiful and not very dear. Where is your* sister? She is not here; she is at home. Why do you not answer? My brother never answers. Are you* not my friend? Is this flower for Louisa? Does your father live here? He does not live here. We do not play, we study. This woman is tired. Our teacher is very kind. That woman is sewing.

68. kratzen to scratch — das Wetter the weather

in der Schule at (in) school — ziemlich pretty tolerably

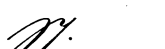
heiß hot — warm warm — schlecht bad

kalt cold — windig windy — wie? how?

Where is your brother? Er iſt nicht hier; er iſt in der Schule. Is Mr. Thompson in New York? Nein, mein Herr, er iſt nicht hier; er iſt jetzt in Baltimore, aber er wohnt in Brooklyn. Wo iſt meine Feder? Here is your* pen, but [it] (she) is very bad; [it] (she) scratches. My pen does not scratch. Why do you not play, Frederick? Das Wetter iſt heute zu heiß. Is Charles not your friend? Nein, Karl iſt nicht unſer Freund, er iſt ſehr faul; er antwortet nie in der Schule. How is the weather? Is it cold? Nein, es iſt heute ziemlich warm, aber das Wetter iſt ſehr ſchlecht; es regnet, und es iſt ſehr windig.

69. arbeiten to work klagen to complain

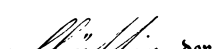
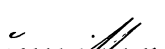
der Maurer the mason das Feld the field

der Wald the forest die Stimme the voice 

der Handwerker the mechanic heiser hoarse

Ich ſpiele, und mein Bruder arbeitet. Du redeſt zu viel, mein Freund; deine Stimme iſt heiſer. Dieſer Mann und dieſe Frau ſind nie zufrieden, ſie klagen immer. Warum klagſt du immer? Das Wetter iſt ſchön, die Sonne glänzt, und Wald, Feld und Garten blühen. Das Wetter iſt heute ſehr ſchlecht; der Sturm wütet, es regnet und iſt kalt. Iſt dieſer Mann ein Handwerker? Ja, er iſt ein Maurer. Wo wohnt er? Er wohnt hier, aber er arbeitet in Jerſey City. Deine Schweſter näht, aber ſie iſt nicht ſehr fleißig; ſie ſpielt und lacht zu viel. Wer iſt da? Es iſt unſer Onkel; es iſt Johann; es iſt Luiſe.

70. und ſo weiter and so on nachläſſig careless

 der Baumeiſter the architect 

es donnert it thunders wos? what?

Does your* brother work? Nein, Herr Clark, er arbeitet *nicht*. *Why* not? Er ſagt immer: Das Wetter iſt zu

ſchlecht, oder: Ich bin nicht wohl, und ſo weiter. Yes, and I say: Your* brother is too idle and careless. What does your* mother say? Sie iſt ſehr traurig. Where is your* father now? Er iſt noch in London. Wilhelm, wo biſt du? Here I am, Mr. Cole. Biſt du jetzt bereit? Yes, I am (ready); you are very kind, Sir. Hörſt du, wie es donnert, Franz? Yes, mother, it is lightening too, and it is very warm. Iſt dieſer Herr ein Kaufmann? No, Sir, he is an architect.

71.

ſein his		ſeine his		ſein his	
ihr her		ihre her		ihr her	
ſein its		ſeine its		ſein its	

der Nachbar the neighbor — das Spielzeug the toy, plaything

die Kuh the cow — das Fleiſch the flesh, meat

die Milch the milk — eßbar eatable

aufmerkſam attentive — ſüß sweet

Jener Mann, ſein Sohn, ſeine Tochter, ſein Haus. Dieſe Frau, ihr Bruder, ihre Schweſter, ihr Kind. Das Kind, ſein Vater, ſeine Mutter, ſein Spielzeug. Unſer Onkel und ſein Freund. Eure Tante und ihr Bruder. Der Landmann und ſein Pferd. Luiſe und ihre Mutter.

914874

Die Kuh iſt ſehr nützlich; ihr Fleiſch iſt eßbar, und ihre Milch iſt ſüß. Karl iſt ſehr fleißig und aufmerkſam, aber ſein Bruder lernt nie. Unſer Nachbar iſt ſehr traurig; ſein Vater und [ſeine] Mutter ſind krank.

72. Eduard Edward — der Spielkamerad the playmate — der Großvater the grandfather — heiter joyful — die Thür the door — geſchloſſen shut — weit wide — offen open

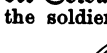
Here is John Brown, and there is his dog. Charles and his sister Mary are now living in Philadelphia. The farmer and his son. Lewis is a physician in New York; his playmate Edward is a merchant and resides in Boston. The boy and his teacher. Louisa is now quite well; her mother and (her) grandfather are joyful and happy. Is his father at home? There is Miss Miller; her grandfather is a teacher. His brother is an architect. This boy is very idle. Where is his book? His book is at home. The child and its mother weep. There is our house; is the door shut or open? The door is wide open.

73

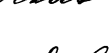
ihr their	ihre their	ihr their
Ihr your	Ihre your	Ihr your

der Soldat
the soldier

das Gewehr
the gun



das Geſchäft
the business

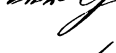


der Geburtstag
the birthday

das Federmeſſer
the penknife

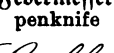
der Ball
the ball

das Leſebuch
the Reader



Eliſe
Eliza

blühend
flourishing



The Personal Pronoun **du** corresponds to the Possessive **dein,**
" " " **ihr** " " " **euer,**
" " " **Sie** " " " **Ihr.**

Do you learn German? Who is your teacher?
may be translated
either: Lernſt **du** Deutſch? Wer iſt **dein** Lehrer?
or: Lernt **ihr** Deutſch? Wer iſt **euer** Lehrer?
or: Lernen **Sie** Deutſch? Wer iſt **Ihr** Lehrer? (See 54, 48.)

Sind Sie ein Soldat? Wo iſt Ihr Gewehr? Sind Sie krank, Herr Braun? Was ſagt Ihr Arzt? Iſt Ihr Federmeſſer ſcharf? Wo iſt Ihr Neffe? Er iſt nicht hier; er iſt noch in Baltimore. Iſt Herr Schneider Ihr Onkel? Ja, mein Herr, er iſt [mein Onkel]. Iſt Frau Vogel Ihre Tante? Nein, ſie iſt nicht [meine Tante]. Iſt nicht heute Ihr Geburtstag? Albert, Eliſe, wo ſeid ihr? Wo iſt euer Leſebuch? Luiſe und ihr Onkel ſind nicht zu Hauſe. Dieſer Knabe und dieſes Mädchen ſpielen; ihr Spielzeug iſt ein Ball. Meine Schweſter und mein Bruder lernen Deutſch und Franzöſiſch; ihr Lehrer iſt ſehr zufrieden. Wir ſind nicht reich, aber Onkel Karl und Onkel Friedrich ſind ſehr reich; ihr Geſchäft iſt ſehr blühend.

74. die Gesundheit — the health — die Gesundheit — gar nicht — not at all

ganz nicht — der Mann — the husband — der Mann — die Frau — the wife

die Frau — die Großmutter — the grandmother — die Großmutter

der Enkel — the grandson — der Enkel — unwohl — unwell, indisposed — unwohl

guten Morgen — good morning — guten Morgen — guten Abend — good evening

guten Abend — fürchten — to fear — fürchten

Here is the doctor, Sir. Good morning, Mr. Hofmann, I hear, you are unwell. Yes, (Mr.) doctor, my health is not at all good; I fear, I am very ill. Henry, is not this gentleman your brother? No, Sir, he is not (my brother). Where do you live, Miss Eliza? Where is your nephew? Is Miss Schwarz your niece? No, Sir, she is not (my niece). Francis and Albert are not very diligent; here is their book; but they do not learn, they play. Is not that girl your daughter, Mr. Brown? No, Sir, she is not my daughter, she is my niece. Is not that boy your son, Mr. Jäger? No, Sir, he is my grandson. Is not Dr. Draper your physician? Yes, Sir, he is (our physician). Is your grandfather ill? No, Sir, my grandfather is not ill, but my grandmother is (ill). Is your mother at home? Good evening, Mrs. Singer, *I hear, your* husband is sick. He is not very well.

75. Guten Morgen, Herr Müller! Warum ist unser Nachbar so traurig? I hear, his father and his wife are very sick. Ist Ihr Vater zu Hause? No, Sir, he is not (at home). Ist Ihr Großvater ein Arzt? No, Sir, he is an architect. Da ist das Kind; wo ist seine Mutter? She is working. Wo ist Ihre Frau? She is at home; her sister is here. Wo [ist] (sind) dein Bruder und deine Schwester, Friedrich? Here they are; they play. Wo ist ihr Lesebuch? Their Reader is not here. Nachbar Brooks, ist nicht dieser Herr Ihr Onkel? No, Sir, he is not (my uncle). Ist nicht Frau Klein Ihre Schwester? Yes, Sir, she is (my sister). Ist Ihre Frau noch in Chicago?

76. kein *kein (m.)* keine *keine (f.)* kein *kein (n.)*
no, not a — no, not a — no, not a

das Wunder *das Wunder* — das Metall *das Metall*
the wonder — the metal

Metall das Eisen *das Eisen* der Sonntag
the iron — Sunday

der Sonntag der Arbeitstag *der Arbeits-*
the working-day

tag unartig *unartig* umsonst *umsonst*
naughty — for nothing

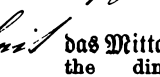
so..wie *so..wie* genug *genug* hübsch
as..as — enough — pretty, handsome

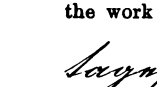
hübsch im Winter *im Winter*
in winter

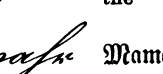
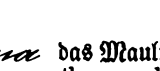
Ist diese Blume für Elise? Nein, Friedrich; hier ist keine *Blume für Elise*; sie ist zu unartig. Kein Handwerker

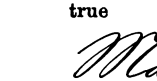
arbeitet umſonſt. Iſt die Sonne ſo groß, wie der Mond? Kein Schüler iſt ſo nachläſſig, wie du, Franz. Keine Straße in New York iſt ſo ſchön, wie [der] Broadway. Emilie, hörſt du nicht? Dein Buch iſt kein Spielzeug. Das Wetter iſt nicht immer ſo ſchön, wie heute. [Der] Sonntag iſt kein Arbeitstag. Kein Metall iſt ſo nützlich, wie [das] Eiſen. Kein Landmann pflügt im Winter.

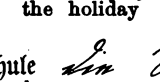
77. der Menſch the man der Lohn the pay

die Arbeit the work das Mittageſſen the dinner 

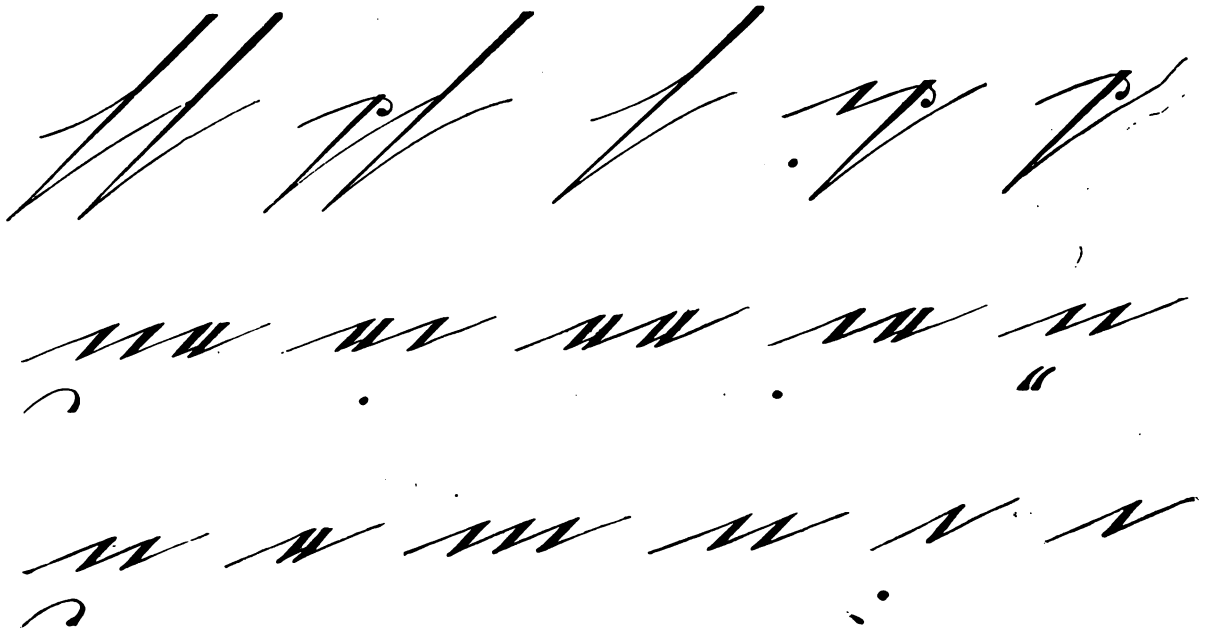
 das Abendeſſen the supper

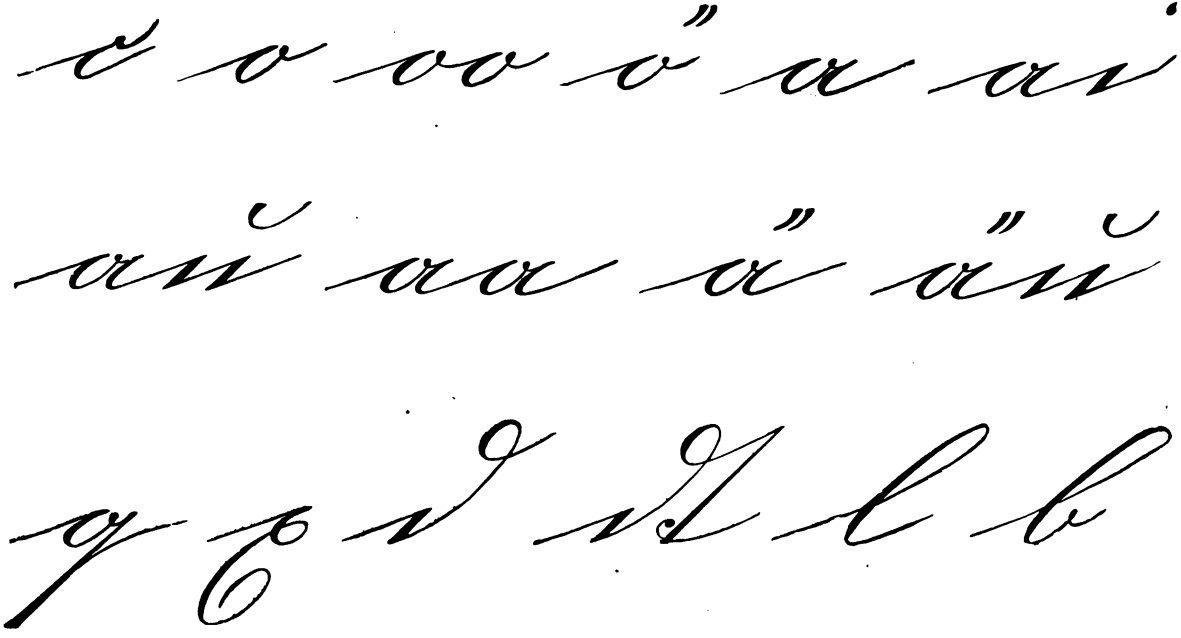
wahr true  Mama mamma das Maultier the mule 

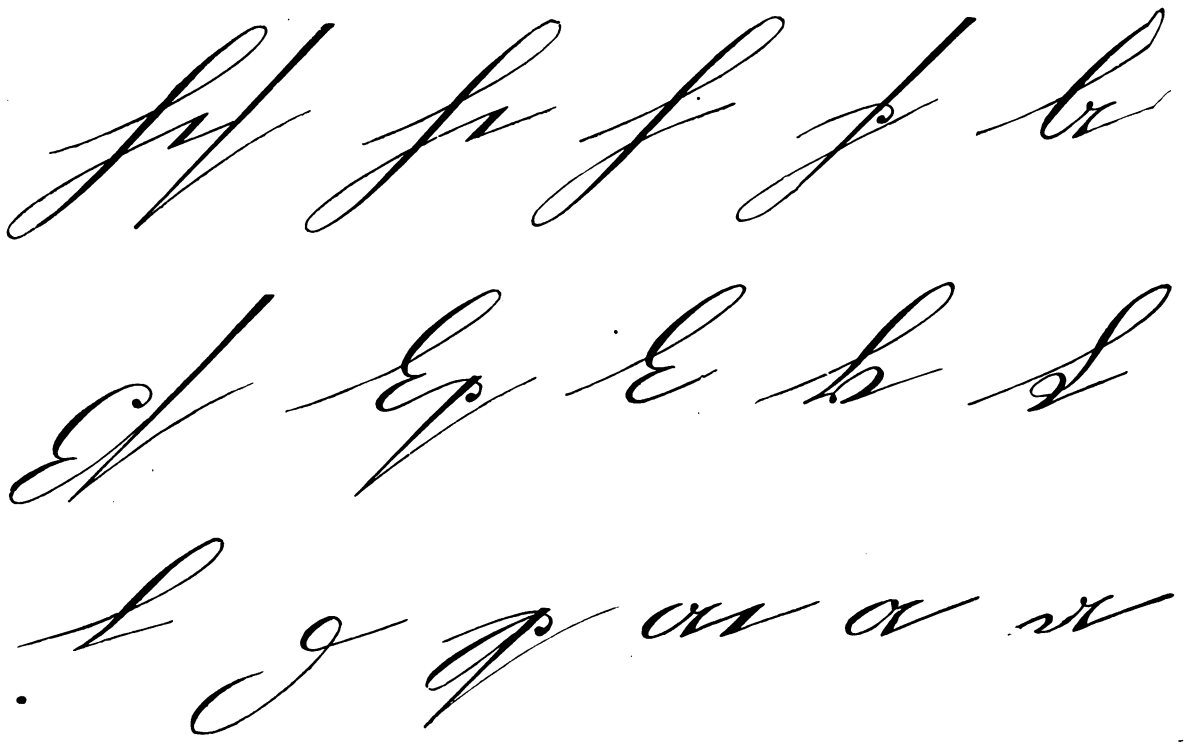
 der Feiertag the holiday

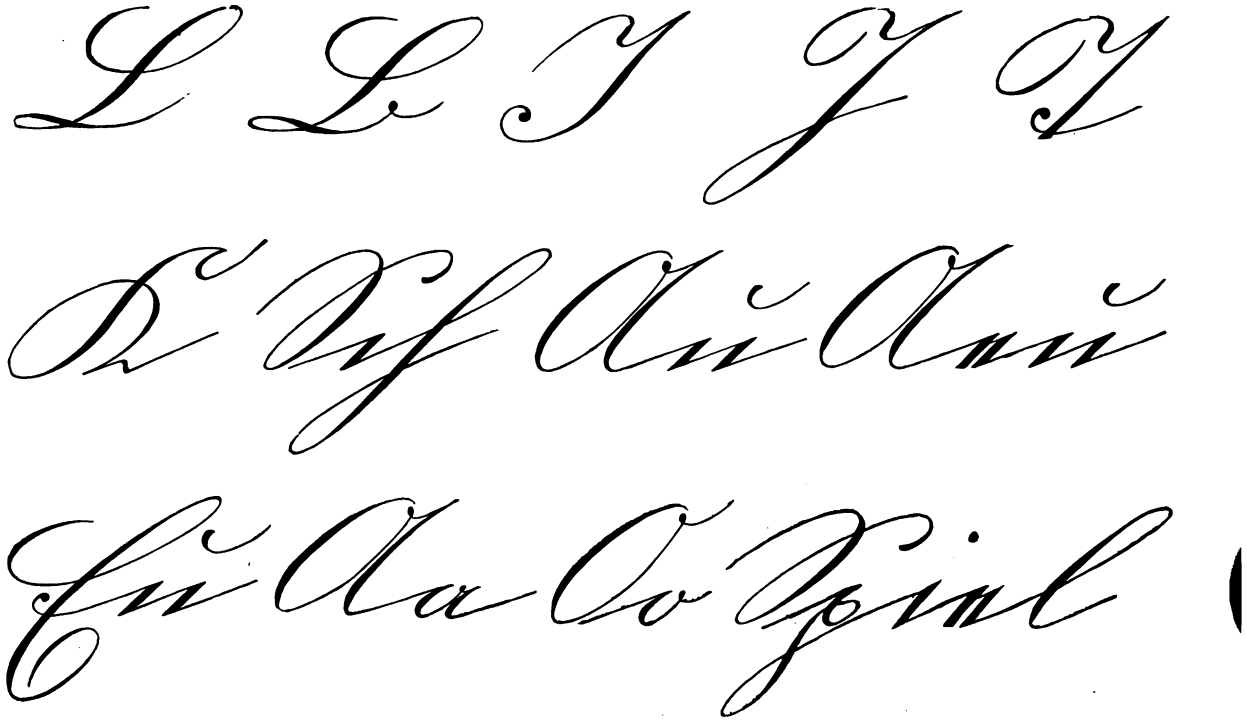
die Schule the school 

No man is always happy. No pay, no work. No metal is so fine as (the) gold. Why is your* father so sad, William? No wonder, our grandfather is very sick. My friend Andrew is as true as gold. Where is my dinner, mamma? Here is no dinner for Albert, and no supper for Albert; you* are too naughty, my son. This gentleman is not a physician, he is an architect. Is not this animal a horse? No, it is not a horse; it is a mule. To-day [there] is no school; *it is a holiday.*









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